

The Standard.

William Glasemann, Publisher.
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
(Established 1870.)

This paper will always fight for progress and reform. It will not knowingly tolerate injustice or corruption and will always fight demagogues of all parties, it will oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, it will never lack sympathy with the poor, it will always remain devoted to the public welfare and will never be satisfied with merely printing news, it will always be drastically independent and will never be afraid to attack wrong, whether committed by the rich or the poor.

The official paper of Ogden City and Weber County. All legal notices authorized by law to be published by said city and county will appear exclusively in the Evening Standard.

THE RIGHT WAY TO REFORM THE UNDERWORLD.

What to do with the women of the underworld is one of the big problems in connection with the solving of the social evil. Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia has called upon every clergyman in the city to co-operate with the city authorities in pushing to successful completion the vice quarantine recently established over the city's tenderloin by the police department. One of the chief necessities, the mayor declares, is to obtain reputable employment for the women who have been driven out of their unlawful habitats by the police order, and he asks the ministers to aid in this situation.

A former mayor of Ogden, during an agitation for the closing of the Alley, advised the Women's Christian Temperance Union of this city that he would do his utmost to end the traffic if the good women would point the way whereby the outcasts could be provided with a home or honorable employment.

Some girls by choice drift into a life of vice; others are driven there by shame or discouragement; many are led there by intrigue. But once there is no escape, because the doors of the world are closed against them. Unless there is a change in this attitude of the respectable part of society, nailing up of the windows of the houses of sin must prove a useless labor.

The mayor of Philadelphia seems to realize the weakness of the reform movement and he has started out to overcome the ostracism by inviting the ministers of his city to aid him obtain reputable employment for the denizens of the tenderloin.

Hounding the women from alley to rooming house never accomplished anything more than to scatter the evil and increase the vicious features of the traffic.

SENATE CORRECTING HOUSE BLUNDERS.

With the passage of the recent Underwood tariff bill in the house by a vote of 281 to 139, the second stage of its legislative consideration was commenced. In the senate the bill faces a greatly different situation from that in the house. There is no limitation upon the time which a senator may consume in discussion of any phase of the bill except the limitation which nature puts upon his physical endurance. It will therefore be impossible to shut off senators who are asking information from the advocates of the measure by invoking a "five-minute rule" as was done so many times in the house.

This means that, while the bill is in the senate, there at least will be opportunity for the country to become acquainted with the provisions of the bill, even if senators are not able to arrive at sound conclusion as to the effect of some, or all, of these provisions. It is hardly to be hoped, however, that the senate debate will elicit much information concerning the factors that determined the ways and means committee in fixing the rates of duty levied by the bill and in agreeing upon its other provisions. The ways and means committee may have supplied to the Democratic members of the finance committee some of this information, which they successfully avoided making public during the debate in the house, but it is not likely that senators will be able to extract much of it from the members of the finance committee.

Present indications point strongly to

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Clarks'

the passage of the bill in the senate without material change of any provisions regarded as important by the president and Mr. Underwood. There will be a considerable number of minor changes, however, depending more or less upon the temper and complacency of the Democratic members of the finance committee. There already is much private complaint among these senators over the refusal of Mr. Underwood and his colleagues of the ways and means committee to adopt certain obvious amendments while the bill was in the house. It has been shown in a number of cases that the rates carried by the bill as reported to the house do not conform to the announced purpose of the Democrats in drafting their measure. These errors have usually come from acting upon insufficient information, or with out sufficient consideration of the information in hand. Articles widely differing in price and in cost of production, have been subjected to the same rate, apparently on the theory that this gave them similar treatment. In numerous cases, it has happened that, upon this error being pointed out to Mr. Underwood and the member of his committee in charge of the particular schedule affected, they have consented either to assist in the adoption of a proper amendment in the senate or at least not to oppose such action by the senate. In other words, they have put it up to the senate to rectify mistakes even in cases where they knew the error before the bill passed out of their hands.

This makes some of the senators very unhappy. And naturally. For the senators feel that it puts them in a very awkward predicament.

They will be obliged to sponsor amendments increasing rates of duty while Mr. Underwood will be entitled to great credit for cutting rates. From their point of view this gives Mr. Underwood a clear record with which to go to the country for re-election, but it puts them badly in the whole, as they fear.

They would not have minded it so much in the days before the direct election of senators but they point out now that they are obliged to go before the people and make a public canvass just the same as Mr. Underwood and his colleagues must do. Several of these senators face the test of re-election next year just as the House Democrats do, and they do not think it is fair to them to be obliged to carry the burden of correcting errors in the bill which were known before it left the house and which the House leaders should have corrected on their own responsibility.

WHAT MIGHT DEFEAT THE AMERICAN ARMY.

While the war talk is on is a good time to inquire as to the strength of our army. We are informed there are 69,000 enlisted men in the regular army. That is scarcely a nucleus for a fighting force, and yet one in every five of this small army is afflicted with venereal disease, according to the last report of the war department.

We do not know the percentage of disease in the Japanese army, but venture to say that it is not a fraction of those surprisingly large figures.

And yet, if war should break out tomorrow America's pride would be entrusted in great part to the broken-down constitutions of 15,000 to 20,000 afflicted "regulars."

If, in the first clash, the Asiatics were to drive back our defenders, history, to be truthful, would have to record the fact that the enemy's advantage was gained by America's follies—by a nation's sins. And all history tells the same story of the disregard of the laws of decency inflicting terrible punishment.

CANAL MADE POSSIBLE BY SANITATION.

It is seven years since there has been a death in the Panama canal zone, the region where, when the French were attempting to dig the canal, thousands died of the disease and the task was virtually abandoned owing to this one fearful affliction.

This is a tribute to the men who, in their sanitary work, made the canal zone a livable place.

Dr. Roswell Park, who is back from Panama, explains what has been done by the Americans to protect the lives of the laborers on the canal:

"Every house in which government employees are permitted to live is surrounded by a wire screen, and each house is lifted from the ground. In this way insects are absolutely excluded; not a mosquito is to be seen, and scarcely a fly," says Dr. Park.

"Even yet the public has very little comprehension of what it has meant to bring sanitation to this degree of perfection in this previously badly infected zone. It has been started in time past that the canal enterprise has cost a man every time the Panama railroad runs a car. This is exaggerated but it might be almost literally true to say every other time. There is for instance a station near the Pacific end of the road called Matabachin, where 1200 Chinamen died in one camp of yellow fever some years ago. The very name implies the fact, since malar in Spanish means 'kill,' and 'chin' is short for Chinamen. Matabachin means, therefore, 'Dead Chinamen.'"

"The principal difficulties have been in enforcing attention on the part of the ignorant and benighted natives of tropical regions, who have to be practically lifted out of the filth in which they live and separated from the filthy

environments to which they are accustomed. Left to themselves, they would live but little better than do the cattle."

"Nowhere and never in the world's history has there been such triumph of man over the forces of nature. This applies to disease producing agencies as well as to mechanical conditions. Let the public not forget when they think Panama canal, that, underlying the surface of this enormous governmental work, is the minute and painstaking investigation in the recondite cause of disease, in the little laboratories where men are hidden from public observation and where they concern themselves with the study of disease germs and culture methods and the use of the microscope. And let them not forget also that the heroism displayed by those who have lost their lives in this sort of study is equal to any heroism displayed upon the battlefield, or anywhere else. In fact it is superior to it, because it concerns men giving deliberately, from stern conviction of duty toward others, and it is devoid of the glamour and applause which comes to men who are in the public eye. All praise, then, to the men who, like Dr. Walter Reid of the United States army, and others, have sacrificed themselves in the attainment of knowledge, which is now the property of the world at large."

THAT TRIP OF THE CLUB TO MORGAN.

The Weber club is to be congratulated on the energy with which that organization is looking after the best interests of Ogden.

Tomorrow the club runs an excursion to Morgan for the purpose of bringing the people of that community in closer touch with this city. Of course, it is no secret that the trip is made as a counter move to the campaign started by Salt Lake to divert the trade of Morgan, and the fertile valley of which that town is the center, from Ogden. Without a commercial club to watch the clever scheming of a rival, Ogden might lose many an advantage it now possesses and eventually suffer a severe setback. At present Salt Lake, through a business organization known as the Rotary club made up of business men, is planning to construct a road over the Wasatch mountains to Morgan for the double purpose of drawing the trade of that district and of tapping the Overland automobile route at a point east of this city so that, instead of west-bound tourist parties, traveling by automobile, coming into Ogden to "stock up" and have their machines repaired, the travelers will be switched off to Zion, the seat of selfishness.

Fortunately, Ogden has the Weber club on the watch tower, not only to sound the warning, but to go out to meet these perpetrators of unfriendly acts and set at naught their scheming.

TODAY IN CONGRESS.

Washington, May 15.—The day in congress—

Senate.
Resumed debate on Penrose-La Follette amendment to hold hearings on tariff bill.

Appropriations committee agreed to report favorably house resolution making deficiency appropriation of \$600,000 for postoffice department.

House.
Considered private bills.

Adjourned at 12:35 p. m., until noon Friday.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY ROYAL ARCH.

Salt Lake, May 15.—The Masonic temple was the scene yesterday of the annual convocation of the grand chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of Utah, who were convened by Most Excellent Grand High Priest H. J. Craven of Ogden. A full attendance of the official representatives of every chapter in the state was present.

Reports of the various officers of the state were read, and it was shown that marked advance has been made in each chapter. One new chapter, Salt Lake No. 2, was chartered at the meeting.

Many messages were received from grand chapters of Canada and the United States, and all of these were read. Much of the time was occupied with routine business of the grand chapter.

The grand body was entertained at luncheon and dinner by the Salt Lake chapters in the banquet room of the Masonic temple. Among the visitors of the day was J. B. Leggett, past grand high priest of Montana. It was decided to convene the next grand convocation in Provo during May, 1914. The following officers were elected and appointed:

W. J. Lynch, grand high priest, Salt Lake; D. R. Beebe, deputy grand high priest, Provo; B. G. Blackburn, grand king, Ogden; Henry Hughes, grand scribe, Park City; F. P. Sherwood, grand treasurer, Salt Lake; Walter Daniels, grand secretary, Salt Lake; A. E. Weatherly, grand captain of host, Ogden; A. B. Larson, grand principal journeyman, Provo; W. D. Richardson, grand royal arch captain, Park City; Rev. Peter A. Simpson, grand chaplain, Salt Lake; Charles F. Jennings, grand lecturer, Salt Lake; C. P. Dismore, grand master third veil, Ogden; S. H. Goodwin, grand master second veil, Provo; W. A. Raddon, grand master first veil, Park City; Daniel Dunn, grand sentinel, Salt Lake.

A beautiful jewel, mounted with gems, was presented to Past Grand High Priest Craven, and the session was closed with a number of addresses from the officers of the grand chapter.

Put the lid on your peck of trouble.

VIOLET EDMANDS IS NOW A MISSIONARY.



Miss Violet Edmonds.

Miss Violet Edmonds, the Brookline (Mass.) heiress, to marry whom the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richardson, pastor of a Cambridge church, murdered with poison Miss Avis Linnell, the Boston music student, is in Japan doing missionary work. After the pastor was executed for the murder of Miss Linnell, Miss Edmonds dropped from sight. Later it was discovered that she had become a worker in the New York slums. Finding it impossible to lose herself there or anywhere else in this country, she decided to go to Japan.

EAGLES MEET IN OGDEN JUNE 17-19.

It is expected that about five hundred visitors will be in Ogden for the Tri-State convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, which will be held here three days, beginning June 17. The meeting this year, will probably be one of the largest and most successful held by the organization in the three states. All of the series of Utah, Idaho and Nevada have promised to come to Ogden with large delegations and bands. The entertainment of the visitors is being arranged for by local committees of the Ogden lodge.

GENERAL SMITH'S RETIREMENT.

Omaha, May 15.—Brigadier General Frederick A. Smith, one of the best known officers in the service, retired from active duty tonight, this being his 64th birthday.

General Smith until recently commanded the Fifth brigade in Texas, with headquarters at Galveston. Since leaving Texas, Colonel Daniel Cornman, senior brigade officer, has been in command.

General Smith's record in the army has been a brilliant one. He was with General Shafter in Cuba, during the Spanish-American war and was the only army officer of rank to view the destruction of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera. He witnessed the battle from an army transport and sent the first wireless message to General Shafter announcing the result. Thence it was sent by General Shafter to the American people. General Smith will reside in Omaha for the present.

WORLD'S MARKETS.

WALL STREET.

New York, May 15.—With buying power reduced to a minimum, bear traders in Wall street undertook a series of selling movements today. The operations were not on a large scale, however, and they accomplished little outside of a few obscure issues.

Eager to cover advantageous prices induced occasional rallies, but there was little in the general movement to encourage active speculative operations. The announced intention of the governor of California to sign the alien-land bill was cited as one source of caution on the part of traders in entering upon new commitments.

Bonds were steady. Reading was suddenly bid up to a point, causing the general market to reverse its course. Prices did not hold well on the rally and by 11 o'clock the list was below the opening figures. A break of 4-14 in American Cotton Oil weakened other fertilizer shares.

Reading orders were withdrawn and the market became steadier. There was little inclination to buy and Canadian Pacific met stock on all rallies. Chesapeake & Ohio, and Nex Haven weakened after displaying early strength. Action on the dividend of both roads is to be taken later in the day.

Speculation in stocks was at a standstill. Traders were nonplussed over the restricted action of the market, tentative operations in both the long and short side failing to cause hardly anything more than a nominal movement either way.

Comment was aroused by a decline in United States Steel (fives to 99 3/4—the lowest in a very long time).

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

Last Sale.
Amalgamated Copper 73 1/2
American Beet Sugar, bid. 30 1/4
American Cotton Oil 40 1/2
American Smelting & Refg. 66 5/8
American Sugar Refining, bid. 109
American Tel. & Tel. 128
Anaconda Mining Co. 37 1/4
Atchafalaya 92 3/4
Atlantic Coast Line 121 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio 98 3/8
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 89 7/8
Canadian Pacific 226 3/4
Chesapeake & Ohio 64
Chicago & North Western 129 1/2
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul 106 1/8
Colorado Fuel & Iron 31

Colorado & Southern, bid. 30
Delaware & Hudson, bid. 151 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande, bid. 19
Erie 38 1/4
General Electric 137 5/8
Great Northern pfd. 125 3/4
Great Northern Ore Cfs, bid. 33 1/4
Illinois Central 114 1/2
Interborough-Met. pfd. 48 3/8
Inter Harvester, pfd. 109
Louisville & Nashville 130 7/8
Missouri Pacific 34 3/4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas, bid. 23 1/4
Lehigh Valley 152 3/4
National Lead, bid. 46
New York Central 89
Norfolk & Western, bid. 105
Southern Pacific 114
Pennsylvania 110 1/8
People's Gas 109
Pullman Palace Car, bid. 154
Reading 159 1/8
Rock Island Co. 19 1/2
Rock Island Co. pfd. 33
Southern Pacific 95 1/4
Southern Railway 24 3/4
Union Pacific 147 5/8
United States Steel 59
United States Steel pfd. 105 5/8
Wabash 2 1/2
Western Union, bid. 65

Chicago Grain.
Chicago, May 15.—Fresh weakness developed today in wheat owing to fine Russian crop reports and because of ideal weather here. Some speculators, however, were playing for a rally. They expressed belief that selling had become too unanimous for safety. Opening prices were 1-8 to 3-8 lower. July started at 87 1/2 to 87 3/4, the same change from last night as the market taken altogether. After reading 87 7/8, another sale caused it to 87 3/4.

Lightness of offerings made corn firm when sympathy with wheat had worn off. July opened 1-8@1-4c lower to a shade higher at 55 3/8 to 55 5/8c, and hardened to 55 3/4c.

Demand from shorts carried oats up. July, which started unchanged to 1-8c off at 35 1/4 to 35 3/8c, rose to 35 3/4c.

Provisions advanced with hogs. The opening range was the same as last night to 1-2c higher, including July as follows:
Pork, \$19.42 1-2
Lard, \$10.85
Ribs, \$11.05

Wheat—Later an upturn took place in consequence of better milling demand, big Seaboard clearances, lateness of the season in Canada and expected shrinkage in the Pacific coast yield. The close was steady with July 1-8c net higher at 88c.

Corn—A further advance was induced by country refusals to sell on declines. The close however, was easy at 55 5/8c for July, a net gain of a shade.

Money.

New York, May 15.—Money on call steady, 2 3/4@3 per cent; ruling rate, 2 7/8 per cent; closing bid, 2 3/4 per cent; offered at 2 7/8 per cent.

Time loans, steady, 60 days, 3 3/4 per cent; 90 days, 4 per cent; six months, 4 1/2 per cent.
Prime mercantile paper, 5 1/4-5 1/2 per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.83 for 60-day bills and at \$4.86 for 30-day demand.

Commercial bills, \$4.82 1-2.
Bar silver, 61c.
Mexican dollars, 48c.
Government bonds steady; railroad bonds, easier.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Mo., May 15.—Cattle—Receipts 3500. Market strong. Native steers, \$7.25@8.65; southern steers, \$6.00@7.75; southern cows and heifers, \$4.50@7.25; native cows and heifers, \$4.75@8.35; stockers and feeders, \$6.50@8.00; bulls, \$5.75@7.50; calves, \$6.50@10.00; western steers, \$7.00@8.35; western cows, \$6.50@7.25.

Hogs—Receipts 8000. Market strong to 5c higher. Bulk, \$8.30@8.42 1/2 heavy, \$8.25@8.35; packers and butchers, \$8.30@8.42 1/2; light, \$8.25@8.45; pigs, \$6.75@7.75.

Sheep—Receipts 7000. Market steady. Muttons, \$4.00@6.50; Colorado lambs, \$7.00@8.35; range wethers and yearlings, \$4.40@7.25; range ewes, \$4.00@6.25.

Chicago Livestock.

Chicago, May 15.—Hogs—Receipts 20,000. Market slack, steady. Bulk, \$8.50@8.60; light, \$8.40@8.62 1/2; mixed, \$8.30@8.62 1/2; heavy, \$8.50@8.67 1/2; rough, \$8.00@8.20; pigs, \$6.50@8.35.

Cattle—Receipts 4500. Market steady. Beaves, \$7.10@9.00. Texas steers, \$7.45@7.75; western steers, \$7.00@8.15; stockers and feeders, \$5.85@7.90; cows and heifers, \$3.85@8.00; calves, \$6.50@9.00.

Sheep—Receipts 6000. Market steady. Native, \$5.80@6.20; western, \$5.00@7.00; yearlings, \$6.50@7.60; lambs, native, \$5.50@8.70; western, \$6.65@8.75.

Omaha Livestock.

South Omaha, May 15.—Cattle—Receipts 2800. Market strong. Native steers, \$7.00@8.75; cows and heifers, \$6.00@7.75; western steers, \$8.75@9.00; Texas steers, \$6.00@7.60; range cows and heifers, \$5.50@7.35; calves, \$7.00@8.00.

Hogs—Receipts 9000. Market steady. Heavy, \$8.10@8.25; light, \$8.25@8.32 1-2; pigs, \$7.00@8.00; bulk of sales, \$8.15@8.25.

Sheep—Receipts 3500. Market strong. Yearlings, \$7.00@7.50; wethers, \$6.60@7.00; lambs, \$7.85@8.35.

Sugar.

New York, May 15.—Raw sugar, steady; muscovado, \$22.80@2.83; centrifugal, \$33.30@3.33; molasses, \$2.55@2.58. Refined, steady.

At the present time no less than 1,000,000 cigarettes are made every week in New York city tenements.

Governor Ferris of Michigan, signed a bill providing for semi-monthly pay days for employees. This includes railroad employees.



YOUR VACATION?

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U. S. SHOULD INTERVENE

Baptist Missionary
From Mexico Advises
Convention of Conditions
in Southern Republic — People Held
in Ignorance

St. Louis, Mo., May 15.—"Armed intervention by the United States is the only thing in my judgment that will restore peace in Mexico," said Missionary R. P. Mahon of Morelia, state of Michoacan, Mexico, in an address before the Southern Baptist convention today.

"I have been unable to return to my work in Mexico for the last two months on account of revolutions and revolutions against revolutionists. The country is in absolute chaos and without the hope of getting together if led by any of its own people."

"A governor of a prominent state told me he hoped we missionaries would establish a school in every village and town in his dominion as he believed the missionary schools will redeem Mexico. The Bible is not known to the common people of Mexico, and many of the priests don't allow the people to read the Bible."

"This governor told me that he believed that only a system of education like that of the United States would redeem Mexico. He urged us missionaries to begin such a system and promised to protect us with troops if necessary. Vice, ignorance, gambling and extreme poverty hold the majority of the people in Mexico down."

Armed Intervention Necessary.
"In the light of these facts, the only hope I can see for Mexico is armed intervention by this country. More than 50 per cent of Mexico's population have never learned to read or write any language. More than 75 per cent of Mexican men with families are unfaithful to their families. The missionary work in Mexico cannot be pushed any more and many Mexicans of education would not object to our intervention."

J. W. Lowe and A. Y. Napier, missionaries from China, said the new Chinese government welcomed the missionary schools and depended upon the missionaries for much of their knowledge concerning occidental things.

"In China at this time we have the greatest opportunity as missionaries known to the history of the Christian religion," said Rev. Mr. Lowe, "and if we neglect it we will have set backward the cause of Christ a thousand years."

Both missionaries said that with united missionary work among all churches in China, the four hundred million of batians could be brought to Christ.

E. W. Stephens, of Jefferson City, Mo., reporting on foreign field work of missionaries, said that during the year there had been 4,532 baptisms, which was 1,000 more than the total number of baptisms of all the Baptist churches in the mission field during the first fifty years of foreign work.



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